

The Intelligencer

Vol. 30, No. 167, 27 Fourteenth Street.

Our Jackson yesterday approved the City Charter bill, and it is now a law.

It is noted in a New York dispatch that a great deal of money is going into real estate.

Tan drive Conkling has declined to go on the Senate bench. The next plum to be offered to him is said to be the Treasury position. It is to be hoped that the President will soon get his debt paid to this superannuated embodiment of vanity.

Tan believe these complaints of the high rates prevailing there. "A very large amount of the cheaper houses rent for as much as \$2.00 per month, and the President will soon get his debt paid to this superannuated embodiment of vanity."

Washington was incorporated as a city on the 11th of March 1800, with a population, as near as can be ascertained, of about 6,000. The city of Utica, New York, was incorporated as a city four years earlier, with a population of 10,000, only 175 of whom were not living. She has just celebrated her semi-centennial. The question arises, how many persons are living in our midst today who were here in 1800?

Taking the Utica ratio as the number still present, and allowing for the four years yet to come, and their number would not probably exceed about 112. We should like very much to publish a list of the survivors.

The people of the Pacific Coast are stirred to their profoundest depths on the Chinese question. We cannot but admire their patience in view of the great and threatening evil which they are compelled to confront—the pestilential presence of the Chinese. They seek relief under the forms of law, in the shape of protection from Congress, and Congress will have much to answer for if it neglects to extend to them the fullest protection against Chinese immigration. No one can doubt that the end will be to drive the Chinese out of the country. A great outbreak—perhaps a war of extermination—will result; an occurrence to be deplored, but nevertheless to be expected. Congress must protect this country against these undesirable immigrants.

Tax is a most embarrassing state of affairs in Pittsburgh growing out of the trouble at the Bessemer works at Homestead, a suburb of Pittsburgh. Several prominent firms—mill owners of Pittsburgh—are stockholders in the works at Homestead, and a strike is threatened at their works in the city unless the difficulty at Homestead is adjusted by the 11th. They plead that they are interested only as stockholders in the Homestead works, and that their mills in the city have no relation to the difficulties whatever, and that therefore it is reasonable, as they are, that should be adjusted on their own merits, and without reference to mills in which there are no difficulties. This plea however has not been accepted as satisfactory, and said mills are ordered that they have until the 11th to settle their claims. It is thought not impossible that a strike of the most serious and prolonged character at Pittsburgh may grow out of the difficulty.

OLIVER CAMPBELL, of Bethany, was in the city yesterday on his way home from the South, where he has been since December last. Up to this time the overflow has not reached his plantation, which is in Concordia parish, Louisiana, 130 miles below Vicksburg. He expects, however, to be inundated to a greater or less extent as soon as the floods reach that point. He says that the whole country, on both sides of the Mississippi, from Memphis down to the Louisiana line, is overflowed for forty miles back from the river, portions of it to the depth of several feet. He estimates that cotton and corn planting will not be practicable in the overflowed region before the 1st of May. It will take at least that time for the east wind to dissipate it into the outlets. A good crop is entirely practicable after that date provided there is no visitation of the worm. The country is greatly enriched by the overflow and cotton planted on the list of Maryland comes forward with astonishing rapidity, as do also corn and every species of vegetables. At present all planting operations are suspended in the overflowed country, and the people are living on such high grounds as are out of water, obtaining their supplies by means of skiffs and dugouts. These are their means of communication with sources of supply. The Government is distributing rations to all the needy. The Colonel fears that these rations, while a necessity in many cases, will do much to demoralize the colored people. We observe that the Vicksburg Herald recently expressed its regret that the planters had called so soon on the Government, and thought they ought to have made some effort to furnish supplies on their own account.

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KINKS OF KING CAUCUS

THE MURMURS OF THE MINORITY

On the New Rules of the House—A Short Debate on Tobacco Tax Reduction—Decision of the Supreme Court Affecting Duty on Sugar.

Pension Measures—Capital News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democrats of the House held a caucus to-night and considered the subject of the new rules proposed by the majority of the Committee on Rules, and opposed by Blackburn and Randall. It is asserted that a large number of Democrats were opposed to the amendments in opposing these amendments, as they all have bills that they desire to get through. Indeed, before the caucus, Mr. Hewitt said he did not believe the Democrats could be bound by caucus decision to oppose the amendments. The caucus adopted a red-hot resolution, by Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, pledging the Democrats to go to the extent of filibustering in opposition to the amendments, if certain modifications which they proposed were not accepted.

A SWEET SUGAR ETC.

The Supreme Court Decision in Relation to Duties on Sugar.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The sugar refineries of the United States received no small benefit at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The court reversed the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, made in 1877, declaring that the polariscope test compulsory in ascertaining the quality of sugars imported into this country. It will be remembered that it was claimed that great frauds were perpetrated by importers and refiners upon the United States Government under the Dutch standard color test, and that sugars above a certain grade were colored to lower grades by artificial means and brought in under the lower rates of duty. The use of an instrument called the polariscope test brought about, by which the actual crystallizing quality of the consequent amount of saccharine matter therein contained was determined without regard to color. Several decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury sustained the use of this instrument and the matter was carried to the Supreme Court with the result above stated to-day. Justice Stanley Matthews dissented in a very able written opinion. The decision will compel the Treasury Department to refund about two million dollars of duties collected upon sugars tested as above stated.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

The Bill in the House Over the Tobacco Tax Bill.

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Railroad Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A Richmond dispatch says: The bill lately before the Legislature to authorize the East River Railroad Company of West Virginia, and its successors, to extend and operate part or parts of its line in the State of Virginia, to unite, connect and consolidate with other companies, and to borrow money, passed without opposition. The privileges granted permits this company to construct their line from a point on the East river, on the Virginia State line near the mouth of East river, in the county of Mercer and State of West Virginia, then following the East river to the point on the Virginia State line where the East river crosses the Tazewell county line in the State or near the head of East river. The line was passed through the counties of Giles, Tazewell, Buchanan and Dickinson, and it is to be finished within the next five years.

Pension Measures.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. Brown, of Indiana, succeeded to-day in securing a meeting of the House for every Friday night during the session for the consideration of the pension measures proposed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which he is chairman. This legislation is absolutely necessary for the conduct of the Pension Bureau with its constantly increasing business, and an early consideration by the House should be given it.

Late Notice.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Superintendent Kimball, of the Life Saving Service, was to-day informed by telegraph that the stern wheel steamer James D. Parker was sunk about noon yesterday while descending the Ohio falls near Louisville.

Davis Island Dam.

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WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Errett called up his bill appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the Davis Island dam, this evening and passed it without difficulty. It came with a unanimous report from the Committee on Commerce.

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House provisions for the establishment of

beacon lights along the banks of the Ohio river.

An Orator "in Transient."

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WASHINGTON, March 6.—Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, passed through this city to-day for Wheeling, where he will address the West Virginia Legislature.

A PARTY FIGHT

Brewing Over the Amendments to the Rules of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Immediately after the adjournment of the House, a caucus of Democratic members was held to decide upon the line of policy to be pursued by Democrats relative to the proposed changes in the rules of the House of Representatives. Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That in the judgment of this caucus, the amendments to the rules of the House of Representatives proposed by a majority of the Committee on Rules are destructive of those just rights and necessary privileges of the minority, which the democratic majority in former Congresses never denied Republican minorities, and that we will resist their adoption by every parliamentary method at our command.

Resolved, further, We will cheerfully support any amendments to the rules of the House which tend to promote their improvement, and to the proper conduct of public business, and are not destructive of the rights of the minority and of the people they represent.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the caucus adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The Republican members favorable to the new rules do not believe that the Democratic caucus can control all the members of the party to vote against the amendments proposed by the majority report. They profess to believe as many of the members of the party are absent or not voting. In no Congress since 1872 has there been so many bills calling for expenditures of a local character, and of these a fair proportion of the bills are for the benefit of the people of the South. Under the new rules very few members are able to impede the action of such bills. It is evident, however, that a very earnest and protracted fight is to be made over the amendments, and Congress will have much to answer for if it neglects to extend to them the fullest protection against Chinese immigration. No one can doubt that the end will be to drive the Chinese out of the country. A great outbreak—perhaps a war of extermination—will result; an occurrence to be deplored, but nevertheless to be expected. Congress must protect this country against these undesirable immigrants.

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AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Senate Occupied With the Discussion of the Chinese Bill—Consideration of the Tobacco Bill in the House—A Short Caucusing on the Reduction of Internal Taxes.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the Senate the bill provide for a commission on the Alcoholic liquor traffic was read the second time and laid over temporarily.

The Chinese bill was taken up and Mr. Slater advocated it.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, said that in 1879 he voted against the fifteen passenger bill, but he would vote for the pending bill. When the immense and overflowing population of China is considered, and that the entire cost of bringing Chinese labor from Shanghai to San Francisco does not exceed twelve dollars, we must admit that China can, if no restriction be placed upon immigration, pour her laborers in countless thousands into all parts of California and Oregon.

The six companies were now hurrying coolies into Oregon to supply the Northern Pacific railroad. The day's discussion closed by Mr. Daves being awarded the floor.

Mr. Allison submitted the conference report of the immediate deficiency bill, which was adopted.

In the House, the Speaker announced the unfinished business to be the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, on the passage of which the previous question was ordered Saturday.

Mr. Holman moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Appropriations to strike therefrom all provisions in regard to Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Ministers Resident and Secretaries of Legation, and to insert therein provisions for the appointment of such consuls and other commercial agents as shall be necessary to promote and encourage the commerce of the United States and protect the interests of citizens of the United States in foreign countries. The motion was lost, 22 to 17, and the bill passed.

Mr. Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment to pension Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The amendment was \$5,000 a year from September 18, 1881.

Mr. Dibblell, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing much of clause 6, section 324, revised statutes, relating to the sale of leaf tobacco as imposed upon the States by the act of 1864, and producers of leaf tobacco who may sell the same to consumers, and providing that hereafter all farmers or other producers of leaf tobacco shall be allowed to sell their product in any quantity without license or penalty.

A half-hour's debate was entered upon, Mr. Dibblell advocating the bill, which, he asserted, would only reduce the revenue about \$500. At present it cost the Government \$500,000 to enforce the law and collect \$500.

Mr. White (Ky.) favored the bill as one that would relieve small farmers of the South of great hardship.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, stated that the bill would get rid of the system of internal taxation which put the whole process of business of particular classes under official supervision, but this was beginning at the wrong end. It would allow the references as far as tobacco was concerned, to be referred to the committee on Ways and Means. This question was now before the Committee on Ways and Means and receiving grave consideration. It has been stated that the revenue would only be reduced \$500, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had laughed at that statement, and declared that the effect upon the revenue could be estimated, namely, that the revenue could be increased by as much as the manufacturer's stock would be greatly depreciated. He (Kelly) would co-operate in all just efforts to relieve the farmers of internal revenue taxation, but to repeal the law now would be to throw the whole tobacco trade open and depreciate the stock in hand. Every manufacturing house should wait until the Committee of Ways and Means had reported the bill.

Mr. Turner, of Kentucky—The committee will never report a bill of this kind favorably or unfavorably.

Mr. Kelly—I would like to know the source of the gentleman's prejudice.

Mr. Kelly—The record of this House.

Mr. Kelly—The record of this House point to the past. I point to the future (applause), and I say I believe the committee will, in a fortnight, bring in a bill reducing the internal revenue taxation by about \$500 million to \$50 million, and to say what gentleman will aid us in the good work of emancipating the South.

Mr. House, of Tennessee—Will the gentleman's committee report a bill on the subject of this session?

Mr. Kelly—I will not help you to open a floodgate by which your principal source of revenue will be lost. I will go systematically at work with you to get rid of the whole system, which Jefferson denounced as an internal tax.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri—If the system is so bad, why not open the floodgates now, even if it does affect the manufacturers?

Mr. Kelly—It is a system which became necessary to provide revenue when we were at war with the world, and which is the ablest enemy with which the nation has contended. It was when we were expending a million a day in bringing the South back to the Union.

Mr. Hatch—But you accomplished that.

Mr. Kelly—But I more than all Southern men, have labored to emancipate you from it.

Mr. Hatch—Then help us relieve farmers.

Mr. Kelly—I will not help you perpetrate fraud on dealers.

Mr. Hatch—It is not fraud on dealers, and it will not affect them one cent.

Mr. Young, of Ohio, opposed the bill, which he argued would strike down manufacturing interests and make every farmer a quasi manufacturer.

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, contended that this vexatious and harsh system of taxation should be abolished.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost, yeas 115, nays 115, in the affirmative.

The bill passed appropriating \$100,000 to continue the work on the Davis Island dam, Ohio river.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation. The House refused by a vote of 25 to 42.

On a second motion the bill providing that when the life reservation be opened for settlement the government recognize the persons who in good faith located within the ten mile limit on the eastern boundary of the reservation, went over for one day.

Fatal Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—A special to the Republic from Marquette, Mich., says: The lower part of the house of the Lake Superior Power Company's Mill at Marquette, three miles north of this city, exploded at 9 o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed, and nothing remains to show where the building stood.

The building contained about one ton of gunpowder. Two balls of shot were fired, and a half of powder. Two balls of shot were fired, and a half of powder.

Struck by Lightning.

DETROIT, March 6.—Mrs. J. W. Dicken, a young married woman, was struck by lightning at the Battle Creek, where she was visiting yesterday, and so severely burned that it is reported that they cannot live.

Death of a Despondent.

DETROIT, March 6.—Geo. Wenderott, a young man aged 27, the son of a wealthy parent residing in Chicago, committed suicide at the Battle Creek Sanitarium to-day. Cause, despondency.

BUSINESS BARRIERS.

The Showing of a Week's Exchanges at the Board of Trade.

Boston, Mass. March 6.—From the Post: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-four leading clearing houses in the United States, twenty-three being for the week ending March 4, and one, Louisville, for the week ending March 2.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| New York | 1,064,843,163 |
| Boston | 73,583,382 |
| Philadelphia | 67,791,625 |
| Chicago | 66,828,625 |
| Cincinnati | 18,439,743 |
| St. Louis | 17,284,444 |
| Baltimore | 15,181,743 |
| New Orleans | 9,127,698 |
| San Francisco | 12,720,065 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,443,380 |
| Milwaukee | 7,592,000 |
| Providence | 6,730,341 |
| Cleveland | 2,800,000 |
| Kansas City | 2,800,000 |
| Indianapolis | 2,800,000 |
| Columbus | 2,800,000 |
| New Haven | 1,117,471 |
| Portland | 1,117,471 |
| Springfield | 1,117,471 |
| Worcester | 809,872 |
| Albany | 809,872 |
| Syracuse | 410,972 |
| Total | 3,128,593,983 |
| Outside of New York | 300,650,000 |

The exhibit this week is a satisfactory one as compared with that of last week, but not decidedly unsatisfactory when compared with that of the corresponding week of last year, indicating that the volume of the general trade in the country in no wise compares with that of last year, but still maintains a healthy position as compared with the same previous week of last year.

Outside of New York in the country at large the clearings show a gain of 4.9 per cent against a loss of 5.0 per cent last week and a gain of 8.5 per cent the previous week.

In the West some of the large cities, indicating a prosperous state of trade, Chicago, with a booming turn of trade, gained 41.6 per cent against 23 per cent last week; St. Louis having recovered from adverse influence by a gain of 12.9 per cent the previous week, shows a gain of 12.9 per cent; Kansas City shows a noticeable large increase of 51.2 per cent; Milwaukee gained 32.5 per cent against 56.6 per cent; Indianapolis, 10 per cent against a loss of 10 per cent; Columbus has a total of \$1,204,000 against \$1,160 last week, and Peoria \$302,160 against \$725,587.

LIQUOR CRUSADE

To be Incorporated in Kansas Against the Temperance People.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says: The leaders of the prohibition movement here claim to be advised of a secret meeting of distillers, brewers and liquor dealers held in New York last week, for the purpose of planning a campaign against the temperance cause in Kansas, and if possible, to carry the State election this fall and reverse the present policy in regard to this question, not only for the benefit that will result from it, but principally for the effect that it would have in other States that are now endeavoring to enact stringent prohibitory laws. It is stated that citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville were all represented in the conference, besides delegates from various smaller places in different States. It was decided to concentrate on Kansas as a determined effort to break the temperance wave. An organization was effected and a committee selected to disburse the money judiciously.

A Spurious Priest.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Derahon, the spurious priest, arrived here, is 31 years of age. His real name is Adolph Derahon, and is a native of Holland. During his career he has borne twenty-five aliases; was confined in the Missouri penitentiary for forging \$3,000 forgers, and while there gained the confidence of the officials and was placed in charge of the patients in the hospital. Escaping to Canada under his former guise as a priest, he robbed a woman of \$300. The St. Louis tradition of his whereabouts secured extradition papers which were sent by President Garfield upon his being charged with having discovered after that breaking jail was not an extradition offense, Derahon was released on the 24th of August. A rivaling here last week he took up his abode as a priest at Alexander Hotel, where one of the brethren becoming suspicious of him, he hoped to pay in full. Their liabilities amount to between three and four million dollars.

The firm will probably not resume, but will continue paying dollar for dollar.

The submersible, paying dollar for dollar, the collapse of Conant Valley securities hastened the embarrassed firm, with a full force of clerks, were at their office until a late hour to-night, making a thorough examination of their accounts, with a view of ascertaining the true state of affairs, and detailed reports of liabilities and assets was drawn up, but refused for publication until submitted to the creditors. A summary of the documents shows the gross liabilities to be \$2,750,000, to \$2,500,000 of assets. It is shown that, reckoning on the basis of a fair market value, and Massachusetts Central road bonds at fifty cents (their last sales were at eighty cents Saturday), the firm can, if a reasonable extension of time is allowed, pay their liabilities in full. They hold \$500,000 worth of Massachusetts Central bonds. The balance of their assets are good standard securities—nearly if not all in the hands of Boston banks as collateral.

Claims of Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, filed to-day a petition in the Supreme Court, asking for the appointment of Gen. John C. Fremont, to be the owner in fee-simple of Alcatraz Island, and asks that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Gen. Fremont sets forth that, while he was Military Governor of the Territory of California, in 1847, he purchased for the United States the said island, commonly called Bird's Island, lying at the mouth of the straits which make entrance from the Pacific ocean into the Bay of San Francisco, and which he (Fremont) gave the name of Golden Gate; that the United States refused to accept, repudiated the purchase and made it the subject of a charge of mutiny in the proceedings by court-martial in 1848, wherein the fact of the purchase of the island was declared to be an assumption of power on the part of Fremont and an act of mutiny against the Government. In 1850 Fremont "paid the bond given for the purchase and became the owner of the said island." He says that the United States Government afterward finding that the island is the key to the harbor of San Francisco and indispensable by necessary as a point for establishing a lighthouse and forts, did, without his consent or knowledge, take possession of, and still holds, the said island as the property of the Government.

DIED.

FLORENCE—Monday, March 6, 1882, at 10.30 P. M., Robert John, son of Samuel J. and Sarah E. John, aged 4 months and 1 day.

This is the fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. Florence John, who have been married for 15 years, and converted before he died. He was a good boy. Funeral will take place Thursday, March 8, 1882, at 10.30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN

MATTERS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

MacLean, the Assassin, Proved to be Innocent—The Queen's Gratitude for Congratulatory American Expressions—German Press Still Harping on Skobelev's Speech.

LONDON, March 6.—MacLean, the would be assassin of the Queen, was quietly removed Saturday to the Reading Jail. The solicitor of his family writes that he possesses the certificates of eminent physicians, Mandley and Goodrich, of the existence of mental aberration in the prisoner of long standing, and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be no difficulty in establishing the fact of his insanity